

RESIDENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATISFACTION, OF ANCIENT AND
MODERN NEIGHBOURHOODS IN SLEMANI CITY, KURDISTAN- IRAQ.

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All praises to Allah Almighty for the strengths and his blessings in completing my this
research

Dedicated to my family especially my beloved Mother(Sabriah), Father(Taeab), my
lovely nephew kaka Zhir who suffered a lot for being away from me, and all sisters
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ABSTRACT

The concern for the quality of life in urban centres has led to an increasing interest among policymakers and planners on how to measure those variables that influence the perceived neighbourhood satisfaction amongst residents. This study examines the residential environmental satisfaction, of old (Malkendi) and new (Bakhtiari nwe) neighbourhood in Slemani city, Kurdistan-Iraq. A household survey 200 respondents were randomly sampled in each of the two neighbourhoods. Descriptive and Inferential statistical techniques (Chi square, t-test and correlation spearman rank) were used in the data analysis. Findings from the study showed that significant difference exists in the level of neighbourhood satisfaction among the two neighbourhoods. Respondents from the new neighbourhood were more satisfied with the physical environment attributes (road network, building design, open space and green space) and social environment than those from the old neighbourhood. It was also found that the demographic characteristics of the respondents significantly influence to their level of perception of neighbourhood satisfaction except for gender. Also, the respondents' choice of neighbourhood with respect to safety and provision of facilities/services was found to be significantly related to their level of neighbourhood satisfaction. Policy makers and planners should try to revitalize the infrastructures especially road networks, green space and building structures in the old neighbourhood to ensure that residents' welfare and satisfaction are met. Further research should probe in reasons why there are variations in neighbourhood satisfaction among the demographic sub-groups as this would help planners during planning and designing of neighbourhoods to ensure that the needs of every group in the population is met. Increasing the sample size for the future research to more than two neighborhood will equally give a better representation of the city.

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ABSTRAK

Penekanan terhadap kualiti hidup di pusat-pusat bandar telah menarik minat penggubal dasar dan perancang bandar mengenai cara untuk mengukur pembolehubah yang mempengaruhi tahap kepuasan kejitranan dalam kalangan penduduk. Kajian ini mengkaji persepsi kepuasan penduduk terhadap alam sekitar di kawasan kejitranan lama (Malkendi) dan baru (Bakhtiari nwe) di bandar Slemani, Kurdistan-Iraq. Kaji selidik isi rumah terhadap 200 responden yang dipilih secara rawak di kedua-dua kawasan kejitranan telah dijalankan. Teknik-teknik statistik deskriptif dan inferens (ujian Chi-Square, ujian-T dan ujian korelasi peringkat Spearman) telah digunakan dalam analisis data. Hasil kajian menunjukkan perbezaan yang ketara terhadap tahap kepuasan kejitranan bagi kedua-dua kawasan kejitranan. Responden dari kejitranan baru didapati lebih berpuas hati dengan ciri-ciri persekitaran fizikal (rangkaian jalan raya, reka bentuk bangunan, kawasan lapang dan kawasan hijau) dan persekitaran sosial berbanding dengan responden dari kawasan kejitranan lama. Penemuan kajian turut menunjukkan ciri-ciri demografi responden kecuali jantina mempengaruhi tahap persepsi kepuasan kejitranan. Selain itu, maklum balas responden mengenai pemilihan kejitranan berkenaan dengan aspek keselamatan dan penyediaan kemudahan awam/perkhidmatan adalah didapati berkait rapat dengan tahap kepuasan kejitranan. Penggubal polisi dan perancang bandar harus bertindak untuk membaik pulih infrastruktur seperti rangkaian jalan raya, kawasan hijau dan struktur bangunan di kawasan kejitranan lama bagi memastikan bahawa kebajikan dan kepuasan penduduk dipenuhi. Penyelidikan lanjut mengenai perbezaan di antara kepuasan kejitranan dalam kalangan demografi kumpulan kecil perlu dilakukan untuk membantu perancang semasa merancang dan mereka bentuk kawasan kejitranan demi memastikan keperluan setiap kumpulan penduduk dipenuhi. Saiz sampel yang lebih besar dengan menggunakan lebih daripada dua kawasan untuk penyelidikan pada masa depan akan memberi gambaran kepada bandar tersebut dengan lebih jelas.